UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS SCHOOL
WEAPONS TRAINING BATTALION
TRAINING COMMAND
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STUDENT OUTLINE

CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

CAC-PLAN-207

CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS PLANNER COURSE

M020AQD

NOVEMBER 2015

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

    a. **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE**. Given mission, commander's intent, CPB planning support products and as a member of a Civil-Military Operations Working Group, integrate civil-military considerations into the planning process, to support the commander's decision making by providing an understanding of the civil environment and the nature of the problem in order to identify an appropriate solution, in accordance with MCWP 3-33.1.

    b. **ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE**. Without the aid of references, identify CA core tasks, in accordance with MCWP 3-33.1, Ch 1. (CACT-PLAN-2001k)

1. **CIVIL AFFAIRS CORE TASKS**. The purpose of civil-military operations (CMO) is to facilitate military operations, and to consolidate and achieve United States (U.S.) objectives, through the integration of civil and military actions while conducting support to civil administration (SCA), populace and resources control (PRC), foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), nation assistance (NA), and civil information management (CIM). This student outline will cover three of the five CA core tasks: PRC, SCA and CIM.

2. **POPULACE AND RESOURCES CONTROL**. PRC measures are designed to assist the host nation (HN) government or de-facto authorities in retaining control over their population centers, thus precluding complicating problems that may hinder mission accomplishment. PRC is primarily the responsibility of the HN government or de-facto authorities and PRC measures are an integral part of military operations across the range of military operations (ROMO). CMO planners should identify and evaluate existing HN PRC measures in order to make educated recommendations to the commander. It is also important to assess the effectiveness of the PRC control measures as those measures are implemented.

    a. **Populace Control**. Populace control provides security for the populace, mobilizes human resources, denies enemy access to the population, and detects and reduces the effectiveness of enemy agents.

        (1) Populace control measures may include the following:

            (a) Establish border security, including customs procedures to prevent trafficking of persons, to regulate immigration and emigration, and to establish control over major points of entry.

            (b) Establish identification procedures, including securing documents relating to personal identification, property ownership, court records, voter registries, birth certificates, and driver's licenses.

            (c) Establish and disseminate rules relevant to movement, including curfews, movement restrictions, and travel permits.

            (d) Institute policies regarding the regulation of air and overland movement.

(e) Relocate the population as necessitated by military operations.

(f) Establish transitional political authority and interim civil administration.

(2) There are two subcategories of populace control: dislocated civilian operations and noncombatant evacuation operations.

(a) Dislocated Civilian Operations. Dislocated civilian (DC) operations are actions required to move civilians out of harm's way or to safeguard them in the aftermath of a disaster. The disaster may be natural, such as a flood or an earthquake, or man-made, such as combat operations, social or political strife, or technological hazard. The requirement to conduct DC operations may occur across the ROMO. Legal and political considerations define subcategories of DCs. CMO planners must consider the subcategories of DCs in order to understand how to describe the DC operation to their higher headquarters.

1. Subcategories of DCs include:

a. Displaced Person. A civilian who is involuntarily outside the national boundaries of his or her country.

b. Refugee. A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, or is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country.

c. Evacuee. A civilian removed from his place of residence by military direction for reasons of security or the requirements of the military situation.

d. Stateless Person. Civilian who has been denationalized, whose country of origin cannot be determined, or who cannot establish a right to the nationality claimed.

e. War Victim. A classification created during the Vietnam era to describe civilians suffering injuries, loss of a family member, or damage to or destruction of their

homes because of war. War victims may be eligible for acclaim against the United States under the Foreign Claims Act.

    f. Internally Displaced Persons. Any person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their home or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

    g. Returnee. A displaced person who has returned voluntarily to their former place of residence.

    h. Resettler. Subset of a refugee or an internally displaced person - a civilian wishing to return somewhere other than previously owned home or land within the country or area of original displacement.

    i. Migrant. A person (1) belongs to a normally migratory culture who may cross national boundaries, or (2) has fled their native country for economic reasons rather than fear of political or ethnic persecution.

   2. DC considerations and mitigation measures. MAGTF operations will be significantly affected by DCs. Commanders have a moral obligation to care for DCs within their battlespace. CMO planners should consider:

    a. Extent of migration / evacuation.

    b. Planning and management of movement / evacuation routes.

    c. Designation of assembly / collection areas, rest areas and DC camp locations.

    d. Coordination with IGOs (UNHCR), NGOs and the host nation.

    e. Coordination with related capabilities within the MAGTF/JTF, i.e. military police, military information support operations teams, engineers, logisticians, etc.

    f. Assisting with arbitration of problems that may arise from the implementation of DC control measures.

(b) <u>Noncombatant Evacuation Operations</u>. A noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) is directed by the Department of State (DoS) or other appropriate authority, in conjunction with the Department of Defense (DoD), whereby non-combatants are evacuated from foreign countries when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster to safe havens as designated by the DoS.

 <u>1</u>. A NEO may include the following tasks:

  <u>a</u>. Liaison with the affected U.S. embassy, to include acting as a communications link with U.S. forces in the area of operations.

  <u>b</u>. Support the operation by identifying evacuation sites, holding areas for non-U.S. nationals denied evacuation, and reception or processing stations.

  <u>c</u>. Assistance in the identification of U.S. citizens and other evacuees.

  <u>d</u>. Assistance in the screening and briefing of evacuees.

  <u>e</u>. Recommended actions to the commander to minimize population interference with current and proposed military operations.

  <u>f</u>. Assisting the commander by obtaining civil or indigenous support for the NEO.

  <u>g</u>. Advising the commander of the CMO aspects and implications of current and proposed NEO plans.

  <u>h</u>. Assisting in safe haven activities.

b. **Resources Control**

(1) Resources controls regulate the movement or consumption of material resources, mobilize materiel resources, and deny materiel to the enemy. Resources controls target specific sectors of a nation's material wealth and economy, including natural resources, food and agriculture, immoveable property, finances, cultural, and critical infrastructure. CMO planners should consider resources control measures to facilitate the MAGTF's mission and the commander's intent.

(2) Resources control measures may include:

(a) Mechanisms to prevent unauthorized seizures of land or property.

(b) Securing existing harvest storage facilities to prevent spoilage and looting of harvested crops.

(c) Regulating and securing access to valuable natural resources (e.g. licensing).

(d) Protection and security of strategically important institutions, such as government buildings and archives, museums, religious sites, courthouses, and communications facilities.

(e) Establishment of procedures to resolve property rights for land and subterranean resources.

(f) Implementation of rationing and distribution programs for key commodities such as food and fuel.

(g) Establishing border security, including customs procedures to prevent arms smuggling and stop contraband, such as drugs and natural resources.

(h) Initiating processes for addressing and resolving resource ownership and access issues.

(i) Freezing financial accounts of enemy combatants.

3. **SUPPORT TO CIVIL ADMINISTRATION**. SCA are military operations that help to stabilize or continue the operations of a governing body or civil structure of a foreign country, whether by assisting an established government or by establishing military authority over an occupied population.

a. **SCA Consists of Two Distinct Mission Activities**

(1) Civil administration in friendly territory. The geographic combatant command's (GCC) support to governments of friendly territories during peacetime, disasters, or war. Examples of support include advising friendly authorities and performing specific functions within limits of the authority and liability established by international treaties and agreements.

(2) <u>Civil administration in occupied territory</u>. The establishment of a temporary government, as directed by the Secretary of Defense (Sec Def), to exercise executive, legislative, and judicial authority over the populace of a territory that U.S. forces have taken from an enemy by force of arms until an indigenous civil government can be established.

b. **SCA tasks may include the following**:

(1) Identifying, validating, or evaluating FN/HN infrastructure (essential services) through assessments and civil reconnaissance using the acronym SWEAT-MSO (sewer, water, electricity, academics, trash, medical, safety, other considerations.

(2) Understand the needs of the Indigenous Populations and Institutions (IPI) and applying them in terms of the Lines of Operation (LOOs) or the six CA functional specialties.

(3) Monitoring and anticipating future requirements of the LOOs or functional specialties.

(4) Building capacity with HN government officials.

(5) Performing liaison functions between military and civilian agencies.

(6) Coordinating, synchronizing and harmonizing collaborative interagency or multinational SCA operations.

(7) Participating in the execution of selected SCA operations, as needed or directed.

(8) Performing quality control assessments of SCA operations and costs.

(9) Coordinating and synchronizing transition of SCA operations from the MAGTF to the indigenous government, international community or interagency partners.

c. **USMC Civil Affairs Forces SCA capabilities include**:

(1) CA forces support the MAGTF Commander and operations with respect to the continuity of government in a Foreign Nation (FN) and/or Host Nation (HN) with planning expertise, embedded advisors/mentors, facilitators, and liaison officers. CMO support to SCA should occur across the spectrum of conflict and

during each phase of a campaign. During wartime, support occurs primarily during Phases IV-V of major combat operations or throughout COIN or stability operations.

(2) The conduct of SCA requires a high degree of knowledge of how civilian systems function, plus the skills needed to carry them out, called functional specialties. The MAGTF often lacks practical experience in these areas; therefore, MARFORRES may search worldwide for individuals that possess these skills and/or employ CAG G-9 Branch Marines to fulfill these functions. For example, Rule of Law (led by Judge Advocate assigned to each CAG) and Public Health & Welfare (led by USN Preventive Medicine Officer).

(3) MAGTFs can train to carry out certain functional specialty related tasks; but it is best to request outside experts. These functional specialty skills reside in the Joint CA community, or in the interagency community.

4. **CIVIL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

a. **Information Management**. The CIM plan should be tailored towards CIM needs but also nested within the command information management (IM) plan (annex U). The ultimate goal of the IM plan is to provide a process to enable the user to leverage command and control systems that enhance understanding of the battlespace by sharing critical information with decision makers.

b. **Civil Information Management**. CIM is a process whereby data relating to the civil component of the operational environment is gathered, collated, processed, analyzed, produced into information products, and disseminated. The intent of civil information management is to keep most of this information unclassified and easily shared with non-U.S. Government partners. The primary role of CIM is to provide civil information to the supported commander and their staff by updating the Common Operation Picture (COP). The secondary role of CIM is to share civil information with interagency, NGO, IGO and the IPI.

c. **CIM is a six step process**

(1) Collection - gathering data

(2) Collation - grouping/ordering the data into groupings

(3) Processing - structuring data into usable form

(4) Analysis - study information for predictive value

(5) Production - package information into forms

(6) Dissemination - actively push information product

d. **Fundamentals of CIM**

(1) CIM sets conditions for greater access and, in turn, greater influence across a population, organization, agency, or theater of operation.

(2) Civil information leverages the power of information and uses it to create greater sharing and participation.

(3) CIM helps provide indicators of need, measures progress, and determines when transition will be successful.

(4) CIM is not an intelligence activity.

(5) CIM supports all operations. A lack of civil information in the operations process forces planners to make uninformed decisions about where the greatest needs exist.

(6) CIM is a collaborative exchange. It builds rapport between partners, the value of which is at least as great as the information and analysis it produces.

e. **Primary methods to gather civil information**

(1) Civil Reconnaissance

(2) Key Leader Engagement

(3) Project Management

f. **Secondary methods to gather civil information**

(1) Collaborate and liaise with other data-producing organizations for inclusion in the common operational picture.

(2) Process assessments, SITREP(s), and contact reports into the knowledge management system.

(3) Process and analyze operation orders, staff estimates and other information received from higher HQ.

g. **CIM tasks may include the following:**

(1) Conduct civil reconnaissance to find, analyze, and report civil information and coordinate with non-CA assets to achieve a coherent reconnaissance and execution plan.

(2) Synchronize the collection and consolidation of civil information.

(3) Develop the civil components of the common operational picture (COP).

(4) Increase the supported commander's environmental awareness.

(5) Update CIM plan.

REFERENCES:

MCWP 3-33.1A MAGTF Civil-Military Operations
MCRP 3-33.1A Civil Affairs Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
FM 3-57 Civil Affairs Operations
ATP 3-57.0 Civil Affairs Support to Populace and Resources Control

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